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# Newport Mercury.

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NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1862.

## Poetry.

For the Mercury.

MY GABRIEL.

BY ELLEN.

My Gabriel! How quietly I speak of him, When ladies come and say to me, "How many children have you, Aunt, To share your new-found liberty?" I took up their pitying eyes, And answer, "I have only one; The other, long before this day, A wider liberty has won."

My boy! my boy! He lay a baby on my knee, His smooth round arms stretched out in sleep, His little soft feet on my hand, His lids dropt down on eyes as deep, And dark as seas of water seem. At meantime, Yes! my boy, to me, Was dear and lovely as the babe Our mistress held upon her knee.

Oh, Gabriel! Those lies of the Northern land Seem scarcely to believe my tale, How mothers stand and see their sons For us— and neither weep nor wail, Not take a frown upon their face, To kindle more their master's ire.

— But so I stand, and only prayed My heart in my heart, "Let God require."

My boy! my boy! Two days I had not seen my child, When carelessly my master said—

— While sauntering past my lonely hut—

"That worthless boy of yours is dead."

"Thank my dear Lord!" I answered back:

"Oh, mass, bless the God for this."

We sauntered on, perchance he thought

I did not take his news amiss.

My boy! my boy!

My Gabriel; no more for him

The long, long, sultry days of pain,

The long, long, winter nights of work,

The heavy load, the hampering chain.

My boy—no more for him the task,

Till fainting dulled the agony.

Thank our dear Lord, my boy is dead,

Sweet ladies do not grieve for me.

My Gabriel!

They say that Jordan, as it rolls,

Grows calmer when our Savior speaks;

And though I weared for my child,

Through many, many, bitter weeks,

I knew dear Jesus had not left

The poor slave-his to perish there;

But opened wide the golden doors,

And made my Gabriel his care.

St. Helena Island, S. C.

## THE HEAVENLY PRIZE.

Time's glory falls; its beauty now Has ceased to lure and bind; Each gay enchantment here below Has lost its power to blind.

Then welcome toll, and care, and pain!

And welcome sorrow, too!

All toll is rest, all grief is gain,

With such a prize in view.

Come, crown and throne—come, robe and palm!

Burst forth, glad stream of peace!

Come, holy city of the Lamb!

Rise, Sun of Righteousness!

## Useful Hints.

A very pleasant perfume, and also preventative against moths, may be made of the following ingredients.—Take of cloves, caraway seeds, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, and Tonquin beans, of each one ounce; then add as much Florentine orris-root as will equal the other ingredients put together. Grind the whole well to powder, and then put it in little bags, among your clothes, &c.

DECOCATION OF SARSAPARILLA.—Take four ounces of root, slice it down, put the slices into four pints of water, and simmer for four hours. Take out the sarsaparilla, and beat it into a mash; put it into the liquor again, and boil down to two pints, then strain and cool the liquor. Dose—a wine-glassful three times a day. Use—to purify the blood after a course of mercury; or indeed whenever any taint is given to the constitution, vivifying the blood, and producing eruptive affections.

COCONUT PIE.—Cut off the brown part of the coconut, grate the white part, and mix it with milk, and set it on the fire and let it boil slowly eight or ten minutes. To a quart of milk eight eggs, four table-spoonfuls of sifted white sugar, a glass of wine, a small cracker, powdered fine, two spoonfuls of melted butter, and half a nutmeg. The eggs and sugar should be beaten together to a froth, then the wine stirred in. Put them into the milk and coconut, which should be first allowed to get quite cool; add the cracker and nutmeg, turn the whole into deep pie-plates, with a lining and rim of puff paste. Bake them as soon as turned into the plates.

A nice way of serving up a fowl that has been dressed. Beat the white of two eggs to a thick froth; add a small bit of butter, or some salad oil, flour, a little lukewarm water, and two tablespoonfuls of beer, beaten altogether till it is of the consistency of very thick cream. Cut up the fowl into small pieces, strew over it some chopped parsley and shalot, pepper, salt, and a little vinegar, and let it lie till dinner time; dip the fowl in the batter, and fry it in boiling lard, of a nice light brown in the same way.

BEEF ROASTS.—Boil or bake gently until they are nearly done; according to the size of the root, they will require from an hour and a half to two hours; drain them, and when they begin to cool peel and cut in slices half an inch thick, then put them into a pickle composed of black pepper and allspice, of each one ounce, ginger pounded, horseradish sliced, and salt, of each half an ounce to every quart of vinegar, two caponises may be added to a quart, or one drachm of cayenne.

A person in health has a greater chance to become sick, than a sick person has to get well, in a hospital or infirmary where cleanliness is neglected.

Now, then," said George, after the first greetings were over, "I, as the eldest host, will take charge to-day. As Susy says,

"When are you going down town?"

## Selected Tale.

HOW FIVE BACHELORS KEPT HOUSE.

BY MARY CLARKE.

It was a warm evening in early June, and in the parlor of a pleasant house in

street, in the handsome city of Philadelphia, a merry party of young folks were holding a warm, laughing discussion.

Susy Arnold, the young hostess, who kept house for her two brothers, Harry and George, took one side of the question, while three other gentlemen, beside her tall brother, opposed her. Charley Grey, a blue-eyed, curly-headed man, whose fair round face and boyish air formed an apparent contradiction to the assertion he made of having five years before attained his majority; Joe Morris, who from a Spanish mother inherited jetty hair and eyes, and a pale complexion, and from his father a fine, tall figure and a frank, ingenuous expression; and Milton Daress, whose small figure and bashful ways accounted fully for his nickname Minnie; these three, with the masters of the house, waged playful war upon the little brown-eyed maiden who sat so demurely upon the sofa.

"See," said George, producing a cook book, "we are safe."

"Mrs. Hale! that's a woman!" cried Minnie.

"Whew! never once thought of that. We will stick to the contract. My dear madam, I am sorry to appear rude, but I must show you back to the book case."

"What's for dinner?" said Minnie.

"Roast lamb, potatoes, green peas, asparagus and strawberries."

"That'll do. Don't you have to shell peas or something?"

"Yes, that's easy enough."

"It's awful hot," said Minnie, after a short pause.

"Horrid."

"Suppose we shell the peas up here. It's cooler here than in the kitchen. I suppose there's a fire there?"

"Of course."

"I'll go bring them up."

"They're in a basket on the table. Just leave the rest of the things down there."

Shelling peas was rapid work even for unaccustomed fingers, but it is a matter of taste whether the thorough smoking they had from two actively puffed cigars improved their flavor.

"Now, what do you do with them?" said Minnie.

"There ain't many," he added, as he looked at the little green balls rolling about at the bottom of the huge master basket, then eyed the large pile of shells on the floor.

"Not to mention that the furnace fire went out three—"

"A truce!" said George, laughing.—

"That was my fault; but accidents will sometimes happen in the best regulated families" as—somebody, name forgotten, once wisely remarked."

"I only wish you could keep house; for I would accept Aunt Jane's invitation to travel with her this summer, were it not for leaving you."

"I have an idea, here," cried Charlie Grey—"an idea which, if you will agree to act upon it, shall fully cure the women of the insane notion of indispensability—ahem! that word nearly choked me."

"The ungallant sentence should have quite strangled you," said Susy.

"Present company always excepted," was the reply.

"The idea! let's have the idea!"

"Suppose we keep house here, while Miss Susy travels."

"Here!" cried Susy, agast.

"Yes, why not?"

"But," said Susy, "I'm sure Jenny would not stay."

"We don't want her; we want no women."

"Visions of muddy boots on her parlor sofas, cigars in the flower vases, pipes on the centre tables, spittoons in the best bedroom, and frying pans in the library, filled through the young lady's mind; but before she could remonstrate, Harry said:

"So be it. Hurrah for bachelor's hall. Pack up your trunk, Susy."

"But Harry!"

"Glorious!" cried Charlie, "not a petticoat within the doors for a month."

"But"—again said poor Susy.

"No fusses about tobacco smoke in the curtains," chimed in George.

"But, brother!"

"Won't it be gay?" said Minnie.

"Gay!" groaned the little housekeeper.

"Lay in a supply of cigars, George," suggested Joe. "When do you go, Miss Susy?"

"Monday. Aunt Jane's letter said Monday," said Harry.

"Monday, then. We will come, bag and baggage, on Monday morning."

"On an express stipulation that not a woman perform a stroke of work for us for a month."

With many a flourish, amidst the gayest jests, George wrote out a solemn contract, by which they bound themselves to ask no service of any kind at woman's hand for one month from the date of the following Monday, June 2, 1860, and put all their signatures to the important document.

Susy, seeing that her brothers really were in earnest, tried to think she was glad to go, and added her laughing directions to the schemes proposed. At a late hour the conclave broke up, and Susy retired, with a head full of some misgivings.

Leaving the cooks to "dish up," they all adjourned to the parlor to cool themselves.

That it was rather dusty there was no notice.

Jennie had made the beds before she left, but dusting the parlors was Susy's work, and her early start had prevented her from doing it.

"George!"—Minnie's voice was rather doleful.

"What?"

"The fire's out."

"Out!"

"I wonder if anything's cooked?"

"The asparagus is burnt fast to the look as usual."

"There was fun the next morning making

"I have nothing to do to-day, so I'll stay to assist you," said Minnie.

"Thank you."

"What's for dinner?" said Joe, trying to look like the head of a respectable family, and failing most deplorably in the attempt.

"You'll see at three o'clock."

"Is that the hour?"

"Yes."

"Remember," said George, "I wait for no one."

"Punctuality is the soul of dinner," cried Joe from the parlor; "it's ten minutes past three."

"Go set the table," growled George.

It was unique in its arrangements, that table, as the gentlemen sat down to dinner. The meat figured on an enormous dish, with an ocean of white china surrounding its shrunken proportions. The potatoes, in little lumps, unskinned, were piled in a fruit dish; the green mass which Minnie had with infinite difficulty fished from the big meat pot, was served on a red earthen plate, and the stalks of asparagus were in the salad bowl. The table cloth was awry, and the napkins were omitted altogether.

"Where's the gravy?"

"There wasn't any."

"The meat's burned," cried one voice.

"It is stone cold," cried another.

"What's this?" said a third, digging into the pile of peas.

"Laugh" followed a daring attempt to eat some asparagus.

"Never mind," said Joe. "Rome was not built in a day. Give us some bread and butter and pickles, George."

"No, not pickles, preserves," said Charley.

"Suppose we shell the peas up here. It's cooler here than in the kitchen. I suppose there's a fire there?"

"Of course."

"I'll go bring them up."

"They're in a basket on the table. Just leave the rest of the things down there."

Minnie produced the strawberries, and some sugar, and the gentlemen declared they had dinined superfluously.

"You fellows clear away," said Minnie.

"We're tired."

"You wash up, don't you," queried Joe.

"Yes."

"Where's the water?"

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 2, 1862.

WHAT event or events will distinguish the current week, if any opinion should be expressed upon a subject before the week shall have closed, is a problem having more than ordinary difficulty in its solution. News of positively an important character, if any be near at hand, has not yet been received to distinguish the events of this week from the ordinary occurrences of these melancholy times. But while making this remark, intelligence from various quarters seemed to indicate changes in the aspect of affairs at no distant period, and thus stirring news might be expected at an early day. Perhaps there is good reason for thinking, as some appear to believe, that a plan for extricating the States from their present deplorable condition, is already matured and in the course of being put in execution. But there are two difficulties in the way of attaching much importance to such a statement. One that it is scarcely possible to know the drift of public opinion in a country governed like France.—Another, that it is impossible to know the mind of NAPOLÉON in regard to such a measure any time in advance of his own demonstration.—That such things are spoken of in Paris may be an undoubted fact; and it would not be wise to disregard such admissions as these and other circumstances present for consideration. That the power of the North is sufficient for our own defense against any invasion from the South unaided by foreign auxiliaries, nobody can so considerate as to doubt. But if the present war should continue a great length of time, or fail to be concluded by the suppression of Southern rebellion, the chances are altogether next to certainty, that the time will come, when all the resources and all the force which can be mustered by the most vigorous exertion, will be needed to maintain the liberty and independence of the Northern States.—

These rumors, that which may cause the most excitement if believed to be true, is the unauthorized statement that a member of the British legation has received a letter from Lord LYNN announcing "that the British government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy." If this report should prove to be true, may no doubt believe that it would have a salutary effect in diminishing the utility of means to insure the success all over the country. Thus the cause created by the late battles would be dissipated; and the new administration of military affairs would become more generally satisfactory.

But whatever stirring event in the news at home may mark the week, the intelligence from abroad, as it comes to the public at large in the mails, may not be of a nature to produce any additional uneasiness upon the subject of the foreign relations of our Federal Union.—Bills to the 20th instant are received, which show that the proposition in the English House of Commons to offer "mediation," and indirectly to recognize the independence of the existing States, has been withdrawn at the request of Lord PALMERSTON. In making this request, his lordship spoke of the American war, and defined his position in the present state of things. From his speech, it appears, that he deprecated any action of Parliament upon the subject of recognition as embodied in the resolution and which had been under debate. He thought the question should be left where it properly belonged, to the Executive Department of the Government. And further, as *Premier* in that Department, he also expressed his opinion, that the contest had not yet assumed a character to justify his country in treating the South as having fully established a national independence.

But at the same time his lordship was carefully guarding himself against being understood as expressing any opinion in regard to the future course of the government, expressly holding in reserve whatever opinion might be found applicable to the future. And he objected to the manner in which the House would be found to act by adopting a resolution pointing out a specific course for the executive government to pursue, without taking upon themselves the responsibility which properly belongs to that government. If the country were satisfied with the past, they would not find fault with the future in advance. He regretted that a subject of so much delicacy should have been brought before the House, saying that there could be but one wish on the part of any man in that country, and that wish was, that this war might come to an end. Under present circumstances, however, he thought no successful effort of mediation could be made to either party.

The sufferings of many in that country he said were great; but that violent difference in the struggle in America would only make their privations greater. That the magnitude of the contest already exasperated in the extreme, and thereby going on, "between two nations of the same people," was the greatest of the kind yet known in history.

The return of Orleans PRINCE, furnishes some English journals with a theme well suited to their taste of picking up some paragraphs of severe criticism, which is confined mainly to the enquiry why they entered a foreign service, on one side or the other, to become partisans in a quarrel between different portions of the same people and inhabiting the same country, and whether they supposed they could better keep themselves before the world as illustrious Princes, by making themselves up in such a contrast, and to leave the field at a critical moment when if ever their services were really needed. That something should be passed on this matter upon some occasions in the service of one's own country, they did not mean to consider the circumstances and concluded that it made little difference whether they were at home or abroad, so that they could engage in battles and be honored in like manner for their strenuous spirit. This apology seemed to be given in favor of the *Courier de Paris* and *Duc de Chartres*, though not perhaps so applicable to the *Prince de Lorraine*, whose master years and better judgment, I suppose, would have made him the guardian of his nephews, whether they deserved to come to America for such a purpose, or at least the service they had rendered as an important emergency.

The *Times* of Paris as well as the *Advertiser of the London Post* and *Manchester Guardian* will find abundant fuel for argument in the incidents attending the course of these distinguished foreigners in America, numbers indeed of one of the most illustrious royal families in Europe. Of them was the son, and the other two were grandsons of the one old old gentleman who for nearly twenty years resided overseas with the name of an emigrant in the spirit of a constitutional king. They had been for about a year members of the American army, and performed in the Virginia campaign. And it is thought that they took an insufficient opportunity to withdraw from the service. They crossed, it is said, that they might cross the Atlantic.

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The return of Orleans PRINCE, furnishes some English journals with a theme well suited to their taste of picking up some paragraphs of severe criticism, which is confined mainly to the enquiry why they entered a foreign service, on one side or the other, to become partisans in a quarrel between different portions of the same people and inhabiting the same country, and whether they supposed they could better keep themselves before the world as illustrious Princes, by making themselves up in such a contrast, and to leave the field at a critical moment when if ever their services were really needed. That something should be passed on this matter upon some occasions in the service of one's own country, they did not mean to consider the circumstances and concluded that it made little difference whether they were at home or abroad, so that they could engage in battles and be honored in like manner for their strenuous spirit. This apology seemed to be given in favor of the *Courier de Paris* and *Duc de Chartres*, though not perhaps so applicable to the *Prince de Lorraine*, whose master years and better judgment, I suppose, would have made him the guardian of his nephews, whether they deserved to come to America for such a purpose, or at least the service they had rendered as an important emergency.

The *Times* of Paris as well as the *Advertiser of the London Post* and *Manchester Guardian* will find abundant fuel for argument in the incidents attending the course of these distinguished foreigners in America, numbers indeed of one of the most illustrious royal families in Europe. Of them was the son, and the other two were grandsons of the one old old gentleman who for nearly twenty years resided overseas with the name of an emigrant in the spirit of a constitutional king. They had been for about a year members of the American army, and performed in the Virginia campaign. And it is thought that they took an insufficient opportunity to withdraw from the service. They crossed, it is said, that they might cross the Atlantic.

Two contractors for the building of the School House for the Trustees of the Long Wharf, Mr. PHILIP SOMMERS and JOHN PLATTENSON, Ground has already been broken and it is expected that the walls will be up and the building closed in by cold weather, and by January next, it will be ready for use.

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FRANCE, as occupying a position bearing upon this continent, would no doubt furnish matter for serious consideration if the policy of the government were as open to observation as that of the government of England appears to be. But the proceedings of the Emperor partake so little of a popular character, though not inaugurated without a necessary reference to popular sentiments, that it is extremely difficult to obtain any reliable clue to the real purposes of the Empire. Not long ago there was a pretended revelation of a contemplated mediation or intervention of France in our American affairs, and now again in the latest news from that country there appears to be a renewed revival of the Emperor's mediation scheme, but corroborated as before only by the credibility of the Paris correspondent of a foreign journal. And if the word of this correspondent is of any value upon such a subject, the drift of public opinion in France is in favor of the Emperor's plan of mediation. But there are two difficulties in the way of attaching much importance to such a statement. One that it is scarcely possible to know the drift of public opinion in a country governed like France.—Another, that it is impossible to know the mind of NAPOLÉON in regard to such a measure any time in advance of his own demonstration.—That such things are spoken of in Paris may be an undoubted fact; and it would not be wise to disregard such admissions as these and other circumstances present for consideration. That the power of the North is sufficient for our own defense against any invasion from the South unaided by foreign auxiliaries, nobody can so considerate as to doubt. But if the present war should continue a great length of time, or fail to be concluded by the suppression of Southern rebellion, the chances are altogether next to certainty, that the time will come, when all the resources and all the force which can be mustered by the most vigorous exertion, will be needed to maintain the liberty and independence of the Northern States.—

These rumors, that which may cause the most excitement if believed to be true, is the unauthorized statement that a member of the British legation has received a letter from Lord LYNN announcing "that the British government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy." If this report should prove to be true, may no doubt believe that it would have a salutary effect in diminishing the utility of means to insure the success all over the country. Thus the cause created by the late battles would be dissipated; and the new administration of military affairs would become more generally satisfactory.

The people naturally look for deliverance from their troubles, and naturally believe that a power may be employed to accomplish that object, though they may not appreciate the necessity of waiting for the time to arrive when the desired information upon public affairs can be safely and prudently given. The rumors which are circulated so abundantly, whether favorable or unfavorable to the proper adjustments of the American question, answer no good purpose to the rest of public anxiety.—Among these rumors, that which may cause the most excitement if believed to be true, is the unauthorized statement that a member of the British legation has received a letter from Lord LYNN announcing "that the British government has determined to recognize the Southern Confederacy." If this report should prove to be true, may no doubt believe that it would have a salutary effect in diminishing the utility of means to insure the success all over the country. Thus the cause created by the late battles would be dissipated; and the new administration of military affairs would become more generally satisfactory.

But whenever a stirring event in the news at home may mark the week, the intelligence from abroad, as it comes to the public at large in the mails, may not be of a nature to produce any additional uneasiness upon the subject of the foreign relations of our Federal Union.—Bills to the 20th instant are received, which show that the proposition in the English House of Commons to offer "mediation," and indirectly to recognize the independence of the existing States, has been withdrawn at the request of Lord PALMERSTON. In making this request, his lordship spoke of the American war, and defined his position in the present state of things. From his speech, it appears, that he deprecated any action of Parliament upon the subject of recognition as embodied in the resolution and which had been under debate. He thought the question should be left where it properly belonged, to the Executive Department of the Government. And further, as *Premier* in that Department, he also expressed his opinion, that the contest had not yet assumed a character to justify his country in treating the South as having fully established a national independence.

But at the same time his lordship was carefully guarding himself against being understood as expressing any opinion in regard to the future course of the government, expressly holding in reserve whatever opinion might be found applicable to the future.

And he objected to the manner in which the House would be found to act by adopting a resolution pointing out a specific course for the executive government to pursue, without taking upon themselves the responsibility which properly belongs to that government. If the country were satisfied with the past, they would not find fault with the future in advance. He regretted that a subject of so much delicacy should have been brought before the House, saying that there could be but one wish on the part of any man in that country, and that wish was, that this war might come to an end. Under present circumstances, however, he thought no successful effort of mediation could be made to either party.

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WELLS of a Massachusetts regiment, recently speaking at a meeting in that marked that "Two opposing armies field and one or the other must be d. Shall Southern horses be watered in prisons, or shall ours be the victory. It is better of a few more men, money, a jone, and the question is answered.— "And a better General." Some said about a better General. My friends found on the battle field some brave arthy, men for whom I can have some enemies though they be. But I have faith in those who stand five hundred from the battle field and endeavor to face to face, and respect him while I But for these cowardly traitors who return to criticize and discourage others, there is in the heart of the soldier but bought—on his lips but one word. Give him to his General, and the confidence in his General is three fourths of title. That seven days fight and retreat, hips endued without a murmur, withouting but the most brave confidence that movement was right—would have been dis, unless they had had confidence in their r, and unless that leader had been worthy at trust."

INTRABANDS.—In accordance with the pro-  
grams of the recent Congressional measures  
regarding the employment of persons of Afri-  
can descent, the contrabands of this vicinity,  
Monday collected together preparatory to  
g sent up the river. Scouting parties went  
each of them along the roads and through  
the encampments, and by nightfall some  
of them were brought to the front Marshall's headquarters.

For the next part, distributed with being  
from General, who they had been making  
and living, by doing odd chores and  
the camps, catching fish and crabs to  
the soldiers, and like occupations. In

afternoon the steamer South America came

ashore at the wharf, and the darkies were

wedged aboard, singing as they went "My

Kentucky Home". On board they exten-

ded a prayer meeting, and sang until late

evening various hymns, psalms and reli-

gious. At an advanced hour in the night,  
rather early in the morning, the steamer

teamed up the river, and by this time they are

out in the vicinity of McClellan's head-

sters.—Newport News corr. N. Y. Herald.

REBEL ADVANCE.—Orange Court House is the capital of Orange Co., Va., on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad; 10 miles northwest Richmond, 92 miles from Washington, and 3 miles from Gordonsville. It contains two stores and about 500 inhabitants. Four from the place is Montpelier, the former residence of James Madison. The latest desig-  
nates say the rebels are in force from Gordonsville to Stanardsville.

Gardenville is a post village in Lains Co., on Central Railroad, where it joins the Orange & Alexandria railroad, 70 miles northwest of Richmond. The place is considered of great strategic importance.

Stanardsville is also a post village, the capital of Greene County, 92 miles northwest of Gordonsville, 10 miles from Gordonsville, and 3 miles from the Blue Ridge Mountains. The importance of these positions to the rebels, a chance at the map will attest.

A conflict between Gen. Pope's army and that of General Lee may be expected at any moment.

We have further despatches from Jefferson

City, Missouri, dated the 28th, which says that

Col. Gentar of the Ninth Missouri Regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major

Copper of Morris' Horse, and Major Caldwell of the Third Iowa Cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moor's Mills, seven miles east of Fulton, the day before, by General Pope and Cobb, 900 strong and after fighting till

4 o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of 75 to 100 killed and wounded and one taken prisoner.— Col. Gentar reports a loss of 45 killed and wounded. He captured guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. General Cobb is reported killed. Col. Gentar remained the pur-  
suit and will follow them over the river.

DR. WILLIAMS, who has just arrived at head-  
quarters, after a long imprisonment at Salis-  
bury, North Carolina, reports that rebel troops

are attacking at Moore's Mills, seven miles

east of Fulton, the day before, by General Pope and Cobb, 900 strong and after fighting till

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The President commissioned the following

named Captains to be Admirals on the retired

list, under the recent act of Congress: Charles Stewart, George K. Read, William B. Shuck, Joseph Smith, George W. Storer, Franklin Gregory, E. A. F. Lavallée, S. F. Franklin, and Hiram Paulding.

The following Captains are appointed to be

Admirals on the active list: David G. Far-  
ragut, L. M. Goldsborough, F. DuPont, and A. H. Foote.

The law provides that Rear Admirals shall

be selected by the President by and with the

advice of the Senate, from those Captains who

have given most faithful service to the country.

THE DEMAND OF THE HOUR.—All is going well, if you will only fill up the old regiments, and General Burnside in his letter to the New York Tribune, says that the fifty thousand recruits for my old regiments, rather than two hundred thousand men organized in new regiments, will be the best guarantee.

What other testimony is needed to prove the absolute necessity of this measure, so urgently pressed by us already? Fill up the skeleton regiments—such is the immediate, imperative demand of the day.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES ABSENT WITHOUT

LAIVE.—The absence of soldiers from their regiments without leave, has become so serious an evil, that the War Department has requested the co-operation of the State authorities for its amelioration. Gov. Sprague has accordingly issued an order requesting the Town Councils of the several towns to take steps to arrest such delinquents, that they may be returned to their posts or otherwise dealt with.

The Richmond papers are of the opinion that for the next year Virginia will have to feed the rebel army. They say the corn lands of North Carolina and the rice fields of South Carolina are in the hands of the Unionists, and that owing to continued droughts, the crops in the cotton states are absolute failures.

ENLISTMENTS IN CONNECTICUT.—As near as

can be learned, there have been 2000 men en-  
listed in the new Connecticut regiments, and

great exertions are being made to increase the number speedily.

A conductor on the Brooklyn City Horse

has been fined ten dollars for ejecting a man from the cars who tendered a dollar bill for his fare of five cents instead of specie. The

ejection was held to be an assault.

REVELATIONS OF THE CENSUS.—Some chap-  
ters from the Report of the Superintendent of the Census have been published. They present in a general view a comprehensive picture of the progress of the country up to 1860.

Manufactures, which with the products of the mines and fisheries, amounted to something over one thousand millions of dollars in 1850—are computed at nineteen hundred millions in 1860. The gain in ten years being 86 per cent. The product per head was over \$60; required the labor of over a million of men and two hundred and eighty-five thousand women; and gave direct support to nearly five millions of people.

Of agricultural implements there were manufactured in 1850 an aggregate valued at \$62,000,000, or 160 per cent. This increase was most marked in the Western States, where the value rose in the ten years from two to eight millions.

Of pig iron, there was produced in 1860, 884,000 tons, worth nineteen millions of dollars, being an increase of 44 per cent. The bar and other rolled iron of that year was over 400,000 tons, valued at over twenty-two millions of dollars, an increase of nearly 40 per cent.

Of machinery, the census of 1850 showed an amount valued at \$20,000,000; that of 1860 shows \$17,000,000, or 160 per cent. This increase was most marked in the Western States, where the value rose in the ten years from two to eight millions.

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The products of the iron foundries, aside from machinery, were valued in 1850, at twenty millions, and were, in 1860, twenty-seven millions. Of this amount over thirteen millions came from the forges of New York and Pennsyl-

vania. The coal mines produced in 1860, to the value of nineteen millions, while in 1850 they yielded only seven millions—a prodigious increase for ten years. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised twenty-eight millions, and Virginia between nine and ten millions.

Lumber went up, in the ten years, from fifty-eight millions to ninety-six millions of dollars. In the Western States the increase was 128 per cent.

The products of flouring and grist mills were, in 1850, one hundred and thirty-six millions, and in 1860 two hundred and twenty-three. The largest mill, at Oswego, manufactured three hundred thousand barrels of flour. The next in order, at Richmond, made one hundred and ninety and one hundred and sixty thousand.

Of spirituous liquors there were manufactured eighty-eight millions of gallons, valued at twenty-four million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars.

Malt liquors footed up 3,235,000 barrels, an increase of 175 per cent, valued at eighteen millions of dollars.

Of cotton goods New England manufactured over eight millions, the Middle States over twenty-six millions, and the remaining States eight million five hundred thousand dollars' worth, making the whole about one hundred and fifteen millions in 1860, against sixty-four millions in 1850. The value of the product to each individual of the population was \$6.60—and the amount 45 1/3 yards. In 1850 the average product per head was 32 1/3 yards. It will thus be seen that the increase per head was 11 yards. This increase is nearly equal to the average per head in 1820, when it was 12 yards.

The number of hands employed in the man-  
ufacture in 1860 was 45,315 males and 73,005 females, an increase in the male operatives of 10,020 and in the females of 10,944 since 1850.

The average product of the labor of each oper-  
ative was \$960. The number of spindles was re-  
turned at 5,035,798, being an increase of 1,402,138, or 38.5 per cent, over the aggregate of 1850, which was estimated at 3,633,693.— The New England States possess 3,959,297, or 76.6 per cent, of the whole, while Massachu-  
setts alone employs 1,739,700, or 29.3 per cent, of the number returned in the Union.

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